NUMB. XII.] THE [OCTOBER 14, 1786.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1786. [VOL. I.

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at Philadelphia.

(*Continued from our laſt*)

Wedneſday, Auguſt 30, 1786. *half paſt* 9 *A. M.*

MR. Fitzſimons. I confeſs I do not view this buſineſs in the ſame light with the gentleman who ſpoke laſt. Whether the puniſhment is for 7 or 14 years, it ought to be fixed. Neither do I think it will have the conſequences the gentleman ſuſpects, as it is the intention of the criminal that determines the degree of enormity of the offence, which cannot be eaſily come at; for you cannot enter into a man's heart. I take it to be a principle in criminal laws, that certain crimes deſerve certain puniſhments, and that *certain* puniſhments await the commiſſion of certain crimes. Now the arguments on the other ſide tend to make a diſcrimination; one perſon will ſerve a week, month or year; the other fourteen, for the ſame offence: this is not proper, but we do not depart from the principle of the bill, nor defeat its intention, by making this motion; to which he hoped the houſe would agree.

Mr. Robinſon obſerved all crimes of this claſs have hitherto been puniſhed with death, and if we inflict any other puniſhment, let it be certain and decided. Should the amendment take place, the object of the law would be preſerved, which is to prevent the commiſſion of crimes and reclaim the offender. It is more noble that our puniſhments ſhould work this effect, than that we crop off an unfit member of ſociety; and was it fixed by law it would ſooner work this effect; for the criminals hope of relief would be a reformation of morals, and not an application to juſtice: and certain it is, if the offender is not greatly hardened, the nobleſt object of puniſhment, the reformation of man, would be the conſequence.

Mr. Lollar. If the amendment takes place as it is made, I think it will not agree with the intention of the bill, which is to make the laws leſs ſanguinary, and more proportionate to the crimes. If the amendment had propoſed to have 7 years confinement certain, and not leſs than 14, he ſhould have approved of it; and if the preſent amendment ſhould not be agreed to, he ſhould make that propoſal.

Mr. Smilie. There ſeems to be one point in which we all agree, that the puniſhment ſhould be mitigated in ſome caſes: the difference lies in who ſhall exerciſe this power. Thoſe who ſupport the amendment think it ſhould lie with council; others that it ſhould be in the hands of the judges. Now ſuppoſe a burglary is committed, with all the degree of wantonneſs that marks the unprincipled villain; one who would add murder, rather than not accompliſh his ends. Another, preſſed by hunger and a ſuffering family, breaks, we will ſay, the wooden bar of a cellar window, and creeps in, ſteals a loaf of bread, & is caught; pray who ſo proper to decide in this caſe as the judges, who are made acquainted on the ſpot with all the circumſtances? This he thought would point out the preference where it ſhould be lodged. He concluded with wiſhing the amendment would not take place.

And on the queſtion, will the houſe agree to the amendment? they divided, ayes 26, noes 34.

Mr. Morris ſaid there was a clauſe in this printed bill which he believed was ſtruck out at the laſt ſeſſion; but the ſpeaker not finding it mentioned in his notes that ſuch a thing had been done.

Mr. Morris moved that it be done now. The words were "or any time afterwards." He ſaid there was an evident impropriety in continuing this expreſſion, for it was contrary to the laſt ſection but one, where it is ſaid that a certificate ſhall be given to the repenting offender, which ſhall pardon the guilt and infamy of the offence and give a new capacity and credit. To what uſe is this new credit if all he acquires inconſequence is forfeited for the former crime? I think little need be ſaid on this ſubject, it is ſo clear; therefore hope the words will be ſtruck out, and they were ſtruck out accordingly.

Mr. Morris then moved an alteration, that inſtead of "whereof he or ſhe was ſeized or poſſeſſed at the time of the crime committed," to read, "at the time the crime was committed."

Mr. Whitehill objected to the alteration: he tho't it was well enough as it ſtood; but if any correction was neceſſary it ſhould read "at the time the crime ſhall have been committed:" however it was not of much conſequence, and the houſe might agree to either.

The houſe adopted Mr. Morris's alteration.

Mr. Lollar thought the time ought to be fixed in the manner he had before hinted at, and moved that it ſhould ſtand not leſs than 7 years nor exceeding 14.

Mr. Whitehill was of opinion it would be better to let it ſtand in the manner it was without alteration, for the diſcretionary power was neceſſary, from 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years to 14; and therefore he was againſt the amendment.

Mr. Smilie coincided with Mr. Whitehill, and

Mr. Clymer ſaid that if the gentleman had propoſed that 7 years ſhould have been the longeſt time, he would have ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Lollar thought the crimes might be ſo heinous as to require a longer time than ſeven years for expiation.

Mr. Smilie ſaid the gentlemen had miſtaken the matter, and offered ſome reaſons to prove it, which could not be heard.

Mr. Whitehill ſaid that ſome of thoſe crimes, formerly puniſhed with fine, whipping, pilloring, cutting of ears and other things, would require as an exemplary puniſhment, not only ſeven years, but eight, nine or ten years; and was of opinion the clauſe might ſtand as it was, and be better than if altered; however

Mr. Clymer moved that ſeven years be inſerted inſtead of fourteen.

Mr. Robinſon. I ſecond the amendment becauſe I think it will corroborate with the general principle of the bill, and render the puniſhments leſs ſanguinary. Sir, if we ſhould think ſeven years will not give ſufficient time and ſecurity for the good purpoſe of reclaiming the criminal, I do not believe a longer period will. On the contrary it will tend to harden him, when ſeeing no proſpect of the termination of his ſervitude, if the man is any thing paſt the middle age of life, or even if young, conſidering it is to be paſſed in hard labour, he will deſpond, and thereby the puniſhment will deſtroy one great end and intention, namely, reclaiming the offender and permitting his return to ſociety.

On putting the queſtion on the amendment of ſeven years it was loſt.

When a member moved to inſert ten years inſtead of fourteen.

Mr. Smilie ſaid, he hoped that ten years might be the term fixed upon, as it was full enough: for if there was any probability of the priſoners being reclaimed it muſt be within that time, though he alſo agreed with the gentleman who ſaid that ſeven will be long enough to produce that effect. And you may take it for granted, in any country where their laws are very ſanguinary and ſevere, that the morals and manners of that ſtate are very bad. Now I hope for the honor and reputation of the ſtate, that the houſe will adopt the amendment:

Which on being put was agreed to.

The firſt clauſe as it now ſtood was read over and agreed to.

The ſecond clauſe was without any debate agreed to.

The third clauſe, viz.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon convicted of horſe ſtealing, or as acceſſary thereof before the fact, ſhall reſtore the horſe, mare or gelding ſtolen, to the owner or owners thereof, or ſhall pay to him or her, or them, the full value thereof, and alſo pay the like value to the commonwealth; and moreover undergo a ſervitude for any term not exceeding ſeven years, in the diſcretion of the court before which the conviction ſhall be, and ſhall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and cloathed in manner as herein after directed. Every perſon convicted of ſimple larceny, to the value of twenty ſhillings and upwards, or as acceſſary thereof before the fact, ſhall reſtore the goods or chattels ſo ſtolen, to the right owner or owners thereof, or ſhall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, or of ſo much thereof as ſhall not be reſtored, and moreover ſhall forfeit and pay to the commonwealth, the like value of the goods and chattels ſtolen, and alſo undergo a ſervitude for any term of years not exceeding ſeven, at the diſcretion of the court before which the conviction ſhall be, and ſhall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and cloathed in the manner herein after directed."

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he ſhould try another amendment----he was not yet diſcouraged; he would therefore move to ſtrike out ſeven and inſert three.

Mr. Clymer ſeconded the motion.

And after the Speaker mentioned the amendment's being under the conſideration of the houſe,

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, I have ventured upon this amendment becauſe I think ſtealing a horſe is a crime that does not admit ſuch a variety of mitigating and augmenting circumſtances; and what puniſhment the thief ſhould undergo might be fixed without leaving it to the diſcretion of the court.

Mr. Robinſon obſerved that the different county courts would puniſh this crime differently, and it would be impolitic that in the ſame ſtate, under the ſame laws, the puniſhments ſhould be ſo varying.---- The degree of criminality would be aſcertained by the value horſes were held in, and where they were in leaſt, the offender would eſcape with a very ſlight correction. He thought the diſcretionary power ſhould not be left with the court in this inſtance, and was in hopes the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Whitehill. I believe the gentleman does not underſtand the matter very well: the motion is not to take the diſcretionary power from the court, but only to fix the longeſt time upon which it may exerciſe that diſcretion: that power, to be ſure, is as neceſſary here, as in the other inſtance; for ſuppoſe a man takes a horſe out of a field and rides him 40 or 50 miles and then lets him go---another breaks into my ſtables and ſteals ten, carries them off to another ſtate and ſells them---muſt theſe offenders ſuffer the ſame degree of puniſhment?---No. The offender only ought to be puniſhed according to his deſign; and the old notorious horſe thief ſhould be long confined to break off his connection. I therefore am for letting the 7 years ſtand, and allowing to the court the diſcretionary power.

Mr. Clymer. Sir, when I ſeconded that motion, I was miſled. I did not think it went ſo far as to affect the diſcretionary power of the courts.

And, upon Mr. Fitzſimons ſaying that was the intention, Mr. Clymer withdrew, and Mr. Morris ſeconded the motion.

The queſtion then being put, there were 18 yeas, 41 nays.

Mr. Smilie moved to ſtrike out ſeven and inſert five which was negatived.

Mr. Clymer thought the laſt motion had been agreed to upon different principles: ſome thought the time too long, others too ſhort; he ſhould therefore move that three be inſerted inſtead of ſeven.

When Mr. Morris ſaid, if we go on much farther we ſhall offer an encouragement to horſe ſtealers to come among us. This, ſir, is a crime ſo eaſily committed, and difficult to guard againſt, that I think the puniſhment ought to be certain and ſevere: now if it ſhould be left in the power of the magiſtrates it would be an object with the thieves to make friends with them, and ſhare the ſpoil: it would be mighty convenient for travellers, to carry horſes to Kentucky, and then turn them looſe, which, as the gentleman obſerved, is no crime at all. I wonder the gentlemen from the back counties, who are ſo much intereſted, don't ſee this. But really, ſir, I think we are making too light of this puniſhment. It is a crime committed againſt ſociety, furniſhing the means of eſcape, difficult to prove, and againſt which there can be no ſecurity: If it is to be left to the diſcretion of the court, I think ſeven years is not too much.---- The gentlemen ſeem to think that three years and five years are puniſhment ſufficient; but I am of opinion it would not go to prevent the practice, which ſhould be a great object, and it really appears to me that we are carrying on this matter too faſt, and without due conſideration.

Mr. Clymer. Burglary, ſir, is a crime attended with great terrors, theſe are circumſtances that horſe ſtealing is void of: nor is this crime to be compared with that of breaking into your houſe, where not only your property is loſt, but alſo your lives and thoſe of the whole family endangered. I think, ſir, the ſervitude of three years is a ſufficient puniſhment for the offence, and that ſeven is too much; therefore I hope that the houſe will approve of the motion.

Mr. Whitehill. I am miſunderſtood by the gentleman (Mr. Morris) I only compared a perſon who ſtole a horſe and rode 50 miles, to the atrocious offender, to determine whether they ought to be equally and ſeverely puniſhed. A great deal is to be conſidered in the intention of the offender; one reaſon he had to offer further is, that by a long confinement you will oblige the criminal to break off his former practice for want of connexions, ſo that when he returns to ſociety he will not be able to run on in his old habits. I think ſeven years is not too long a pu-

nishment, for the crime ought to be punished severely, I am therefore decidedly against the motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons. I wish some gentlemen who are more acquainted would inform me, if in law punishments are not always ascertained and proportioned to crimes? That a person taking a horse out of a field did not offend so much as a burglar he could easily see but does not the law fix a certain punishment for each, thereby to deter the commission of it? And is not 3 years servitude a sufficient chastisement for that offence? I think it is, and therefore shall be for the amendment.

Mr. Morris. I shall not contend that burglary is not a greater crime than stealing a horse: it is so, but I consider it in the same point of light. Every citizen should be protected in his property as far as possible: now horses are easily carried off, and are both convenient and profitable to the plunderer: and I don't see clearly how they are to be prevented: but in the case of burglary a man has some security: he has his house well fastened, is at home to defend it, and may bid defiance; but in the other case the law is his only protector, which should be severe enough to deter offenders from breaking through it.

Mr. Whitehill. I am of opinion where horse stealing is attended with aggravating circumstances it is more heinous than burglary; for suppose a drunken fellow should rob you in the night of a gallon or two of rum, would you think him deserving a greater degree of punishment than the villain who breaks into your stable and steals your most valuable horse, because the crime has the name of burglary? No; I think the horse stealer ought to be punished severely, and in this case more severely than the burglar.

Mr. Finlay. I must be against the motion, for a reason that a gentleman mentioned before; that is, that the length of their confinement may break off their connection, which I have reason to believe exists through the different states: and I would observe that trusting this discretionary power in the hands of the justices is not unconstitutional, as has been contended. He here quoted the 38th and 39 sections in support of his observation.

At length the question on the amendment was negatived.

Here was read over the second number of the clause respecting simple larceny's and seven years labour being inflicted.

Mr. Whitehill proposed three years to be inserted instead of seven.

Mr. Finlay seconded and it was agreed to, and the clause then passed.

The further consideration of this bill was postponed, and the house adjourned till half past nine to-morrow.

Thursday, August 31, 1786, half past nine, A. M.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

After the minutes of yesterday were read, the committee appointed to report in the case of Mrs. Smith, brought in a bill complying with the prayer of her petition; which bill was thought to be brought in unconstitutionally, and Mr. Whitehill disapproved of even the most trifling deviation therefrom, unless in unavoidable cases; therefore the bill was dismissed, and the committee retired with a promise of bringing in another report.

Mr. Morris said there is a report of a committee in the case of Edward Stiles, the consideration of which was postponed on a motion of mine at the last session: what were the reasons for it at the time I have forgot; but now move that it be taken up for a second reading, which was done accordingly, setting forth, that the petitioner left his farm near this city, and as he alledges went to Bermuda: on his return was taken prisoner, carried to New-York, remained a prisoner two months, then on parole came to Philadelphia.---In the mean time commissioners were appointed by the council of safety, who seized a part of his property, under a presumption that he had joined the enemy, and as it does not appear to your committee that the petitioner has been attainted for any treasons whereby he has forfeited his property, they think it but reasonable he should be reimbursed. Your committee are further of opinion, that the other property charged in his account is not sufficiently proved; but offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the supreme executive council be and are hereby authorised to draw an order on the treasurer of the state for amount of sales of the property of said Edward Stiles.

Mr. Smilie. I really think the members are not acquainted with the purport of the account, I therefore wish it may be read.

Mr. Morris. I have an objection to the resolution. I think there is no reason why Mr. Stiles should be put in a better situation than the other public creditors: a compliance with that resolution enables him to receive his debt in money, while many other very deserving creditors have their's paid them in certificates, which I believe do not bear their full value; and if there was no other instance where private property was seized for the use of the public, I should have no objection to the immediate payment of it: but as there are a variety of similar claims, and all have hitherto been paid in certificates, I see no cause for altering the mode of payment in the present instance. I move that the report be recommitted, and that he be put on the same footing with the other public creditors; and I think he should be allowed the price the articles brought at their sales: if that was less than their value, let him prove they were worth more.

Mr. Lollar. I apprehend something more is necessary. I think Mr. Stiles should prove that he was not mentioned in that ordinance of the council of safety under which the goods were seized: if he is inserted in it, there is no harm done, and I believe, sir, very small matters were taken, and they were taken by the persons appointed by the council for that purpose. They thought Mr. Stiles included in the ordinance, and therefore seized the property: at that time too it was within the enemy's lines: they were ordered to proceed to the sale, and then to keep the money safe, which they did for near, I think, two years, when they paid it into the hands of government; and now the resolution proposes that he be paid the full value. Why, sir, upon this principle you will have to pay the depreciation to every person in a similar situation; therefore I am against the recommitment.

Mr. Fitzsimons. I apprehend the gentleman who was up last was one of the commissioners, and could have given us full information: and, sir, I think, with respect to the value of the money, if the goods were taken unjustly, it is no reason we should not pay them, but on the contrary that the utmost penny should be paid.

Mr. Lollar. I would satisfy the gentleman so far as to say I was one of the commissioners; but I was not concerned in securing the property of Mr. Stiles, who was then looked upon as an enemy. I do not say he was one, for I do not know what his character is: and the commissioners were ordered to keep it safe, as I said before.

Mr. Morris. The gentleman says, Mr. Stiles appeared in the light of an enemy, and that he thought he came within the description of the ordinance.

Mr. Lollar rose to correct Mr. Morris's quotation, but Mr. Morris said he would correct himself, for it was so ---they do not find Mr. Stiles appears in any capacity during the war, and yet the seizure of his property by the commissioners has followed, as if condemned. The report ought to be recommitted, that the committee might make the proper enquiry, for it could be done in the house. Sure we shall not do any injustice in the way I have proposed; if these things are not as represented, and the gentleman would reflect a little, he would see the impropriety of condemning at present without a hearing. Let first the necessary enquiry be made, and then, if he has forfeited this property, let it go; but if not, I would have him recompensed after the manner I mentioned before: this is only doing justice, and what I would propose in any man's case, as soon as in Mr. Stiles.

Mr. Whitehill. I am against the commitment. The observation of the gentleman who spoke last, is that we should do strict justice: it appears to me to be brought before a very improper tribunal, and which we are not competent to decide: it ought to be carried before our courts of judicature, which is the proper place for ascertaining the injury that has been done him. He would have redress against the persons who took illegally his property, or they would establish the propriety of their proceedings. I see no other way to get clear of this affair, and I hope the house will not agree to a recommitment.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, this may be one way of doing the business, but I am not well enough acquainted with the laws of the state to tell what probability there would be of doing Mr. Stiles justice in this case. I do not see what injury will be done by leaving it to the committee to make the necessary inquiries on these points, which they may easily do if we recommit the report; but if the laws of this state provide for every of the cases I should have no objection to their decision.

A member observed, that he also was one of the commissioners; he did not see any of the others in the house, and that at the time of seizure it was generally understood that Mr. Stiles was included in the ordinance.

The question to recommit was negatived, and

Mr. Fitzsimons moved then a postponement; for which there were 30 yeas and 30 nays; so it was left to the speaker to decide, and he gave his vote for the postponement, which was done accordingly.

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

St. James's, August 2.

THIS morning, as his majesty was alighting from his carriage, at the gate of the palace, a woman who was waiting there, under pretence of presenting a petition, struck at his majesty with a knife, but providentially his majesty received no injury. The woman was immediately taken into custody, and upon examination appears to be insane. *End Lon. Gaz.*

Aug. 5. An extraordinary gazette gives importance to a subject. But this gazette is so very short, we have endeavoured to obtain some further particulars of this very extraordinary fact, and having had the happiness to succeed, we shall here present them to our readers.

When his majesty alighted from his carriage, at the garden door, which is opposite the duke of Marlborough's wall, in St. James's park, to go to the levee, a woman, decently dressed in a black cloak, &c. pretendedly offered his majesty a paper, which appeared folded in the form of a petition. His majesty stooped to receive it, but the point of a knife appearing at the end of the paper, and a pass being made by the woman, at the same instant, towards his belly, the king drew back, and said, *What does this mean?*

One of the yeomen (Wright) observing something extraordinary, seized the woman by the arm, and immediately the knife dropped out of her hand. The yeoman taking up the knife, said, it is a knife. [It is a common desert knife, that seems to have been pretty much used.] The king immediately said, I am not hurt, take care of the woman, do not hurt her.

His majesty went forwards into the palace, and when he had recovered himself from the surprise which a circumstance so very extraordinary must have occasioned, seemed greatly affected; and uttered some expressions, signifying, that he had not deserved this treatment from any of his subjects.

His majesty, when he entered the royal apartments, opened the paper, in which appeared in writing, 'to the king's most excellent majesty,' the usual head to petitions, but nothing more.

The woman was immediately taken into custody, and carried to the inner guard chamber; and afterwards to the board of green cloth, where Mr. Pitt, lord Carmarthen, lord Sydney, sir Francis Drake, and Mr. justice Addington attended.

The Examination.

She said her name was Margaret Nicholson; that she was the daughter of George Nicholson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, in Yorkshire; that she had a brother who kept a public house, in Milford-lane; that she came to London at twelve years of age; that she had been a house maid in several families; Mr. Taylor, Mr. Boothby, in Upper Grosvenor street; Mrs. Rice, Mayfair, &c.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

Yesterday arrived the British packet Speedy, capt. d'Auvergne, in 35 days from Falmouth, and 25 from Madeira. The following gentlemen came passengers in the packet.

The honorable Richard Penn, esquire, formerly governor of Pennsylvania. General States Morris, Paul Randall, esquire, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Yard and captain Jacob Stout.

NORTH POLE.

Extract of a letter from captain Wyatt of the ship Whale, to his friend in London, Leith, July 24.

DEAR SIR,

"Upon our passage to the northward, we made Hackluyt's headland, in Spitzenbergen, on the 28th of May last. We then ran N. N. W. about 10 leagues, after which we steered north ten leagues, then N. N. E. and afterwards N. having a fine southerly wind, for the mildness of the weather and openness of the sea induced me to go as far to the northward as possible; but to my great surprise, in lat. 87 deg. north, we found no ice. I therefore determined to go the north pole, well knowing the discovery of a passage of that importance, if successful, would more than indemnify me for the voyage, and as the ship was my own, I could therefore stand to the loss. In lat. 89 deg. N. we were alarmed with a rumbling noise like thunder at a distance. As there was but little wind southerly, the small sails were taken in, and the courses hauled up and furled; but we still kept our course to the N. under our topsails, and the noise increased the further north we got, when the noise became excessively loud, we discovered something like an ice hill about three leagues off, the sailors called out land, we therefore sounded in sixty fathoms water, and constantly kept the lead going afterwards. When we were a league off, the anchor was let go in ten fathom water. The shore seemed to be of easy ascent, but was white and glittered very much, and it extended all round circularly like a coast. Having got so far, I was determined to make my observations, and therefore directed the boat to be hoisted out, and proper provisions to be taken in her, and blankets to cover us if necessary, for it was very cold. We ascended the hill, which was of some height: but what was my astonishment when I reached its summits, to behold, as it were, the elements at war; something issuing out to the northward quite white, and flying upwards with prodigious force. A few chrystalized substances like glass, fell near me, which were hexagonal, and re-

fracted the light. Upon taſting it I found it was nitre. I collected ſome, and put them into a cut glaſs ſmelling bottle, and for ſome time after they continued to ſhine in the dark: for this I ſhall endeavor to account for the aurora borealis. The particles emitting light, I own, ſurpriſed me a little, although I knew that ſome diamonds have the property of imbibing the ſun's rays and ſhining in the dark. I had not been long at the top of the hill before a dreadful eruption iſſued forth, which proved to me that there was a volcano that threw out nitre at the North Pole. Being apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences, I made haſte back to the boat, and returned on board the ſhip. The cable was inſtantly cut, and we made ſail to the ſouthward, which an air of wind from the northward at this time enabled us to do. I was now convinced of the impracticability of paſſing the North Pole, and that according to many, the North Pole is primum frigidum. My expedition may prove of uſe, and what I ſaw ſuggeſted to me the following remarks.

1ſt. As the mouth of the volcano may be at leaſt a degree in diameter, the nitre muſt be forced to a prodigious height, and the centrifugal force of the earth's diurnal motion muſt ſend it towards the equator, where meeting with a ſimilar column from the ſouthward, they unite and paſs on, and being diſſolved in their deſcent, mix with watery vapor at the top of the lower atmoſphere, which being condenſed by the nitre, falls in rain or is turned into ſnow and is intercepted in its courſe by the Cordilleras or the Andes and other high mountains.

2d. On the top of the atmoſphere there conſtantly floats a nitrous vapour which condenſes the exhalations of the earth and ſea, and occaſions rain and ſnow. Now if it was not for a perpetual ſupply, the nitrous vapor muſt in time be exhauſted. From a degree ſquare of the ſea is exhaled, daily, thirty three millions of tons of water, and it muſt require a vaſt deal of nitre to condenſe into rain or ſnow, the watery vapor ariſing from ſuch an exhalation.

3d. A greater portion of nitrous vapour deſcending in one place more than in another, muſt occaſion local froſts and ſnows.

4th. The aurora boreal is may be accounted for, from it. The priſmatic particles of chryſtalized nitre being forcibly driven in a body to the ſouthward, and deſcending different ways at once, may exhibit at night, in clear weather, that luminous appearance, and the diſappearance is when the nitre being partly diſſolved by the atmoſphere, ceaſes to be lucid and emit light.

5th. There is, no doubt, a ſimilar volcano of nitre at the ſouth pole, and an aurora auſtralis, which would be ſeen was there ſufficient land to attract and imbibe the watery vapor: for at preſent the thickneſs of the atmoſphere to the ſouthward prevents its being diſcovered.

I continued my courſe to the ſouthward with a fine breeze and brought to in lat. 80 deg. N. which is a good fiſhing latitude; here we were fortunate enough to take three fiſh, with which we returned to this port. I requeſt you will be pleaſed to ſolicit the parliamentary reward for me, for having paſſed certain latitudes, and you will greatly oblige,

Your faithful and obedient ſervant,

JAMES WYATT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

On Wedneſday laſt a committee of Congreſs was admitted to addreſs the aſſembly upon matters highly intereſting to the ſtates. The honorable Mr. King, it is ſaid, gave ſo lively, ſo pathetic, and juſt account of the ſtate of this country, and urged the requiſitions of Congreſs with ſo much ſound reaſoning, that it is generally expected the aſſembly will adopt the meaſures propoſed by him. Nothing can ſave America but a union in Congreſs: without it neither liberty, property nor life, can long be ſafe any where. The conduct of the Maſſachuſetts bay inſurgents; and of the Wyoming intruders, are proofs of this aſſertion. In an union of the ſtates, the ſtrength of the whole may always be directed againſt rebellions, or uſurpations of each ſtate. United we ſtand, divided we fall --and let all the people ſay amen.

Sept. 28. The following is a ſtate of the returns, and the number of members for the city and each county in the ſtate, for the next ſeven years:

	Taxables.	Members.
City of Philadelphia	4876	5
County of Philadelphia	4516	5
Bucks,	4273	4
Cheſter	6286	6
Lancaſter	5839	6
York	6254	6
Cumberland	3939	4
Berks	4732	5
Northampton	3957	4
Bedford	2632	3
Northumberland	2166	2
Weſtmoreland	2653	3
Waſhington	3908	4
Fayette	2041	2
Franklin	2237	2
Montgomery	3725	4
Dauphin	2881	3
Luzerne by the law		1
		69

Laſt evening at eight o'clock the honorable the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, ſine die.

Pittſburgh, October 14.

Tueſday laſt, the 10th inſtant, being the day appointed by law for holding the annual general election throughout the different counties of this ſtate, for chooſing repreſentatives in council and aſſembly, &c. when the following gentlemen were elected for

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Counſellor.
John Beard

Aſſembly.
William Finley
H. H. Brackenridge
James Bar

Sheriff.
William Perry
John Cummins

Coroner.
Colonel John Gibſon

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Counſellor.
David Redick

Aſſembly.
John M'Dowell
Alexander Wright
John Flanegan
James Allifon

Sheriff.
James Marſhel

Weſtmoreland County, ſſ.

PERSONALLY came before me the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Weſtmoreland and commonwealth of Pennſylvania, John James, and being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, ſaith, that he left Detroit the 19th of September laſt paſt; that this deponent ſaw a certain colonel Joſeph Brant, with about 60 Mohawk Indians, in the month aforeſaid, leave Detroit, and it was reported their buſineſs was at the Shawaneſe towns, there to council and try to pacify the Indians in that quarter: and this deponent heard it reported that about 100 ſcalps had been brot into the Shawaneſe towns laſt ſummer. Sworn before me this 9th day of October, 1786.

John Springfield alſo ſaith on his oath, that at a certain place called the Salt Leeks, in the Indian country, he found the body of a white man who appeared to have been killed by the Indians, as he was ſcalped. Sworn before me this 9th day of October, 1786.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated Octo. 11.

"Laſt week a negro fellow came in here, who ſays he was taken priſoner, by two Indians, a ſhort way from Ohio Court houſe; that after they had pinioned his arms they gave him a gun to carry, but took out the flint; he then was put under the care of one of them, while the other went into the woods to ſee if he could not make a prize of ſome horſes, as they heard the noiſe of bells; after walking ſome diſtance they came to a ſteep hill, and the Indian (not ſuſpecting that the negro had almoſt got his arms looſe, which was the caſe) went down firſt, the negro, watching his opportunity, knocked him down with the butt of his gun, and then diſpatched him."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this town.

"I had gone out with John Montour a trapping, and was two weeks on Big-beaver: but Wingenim and captain Pipe having been there all that ſeaſon before, and got a great deal of fur, the beaver ſeemed to be ſcarce, and I went over to the Lakes, where, by lying on the wet ground, I was affected with the rheumatiſm in my left knee, and could ſcarcely get home. I came by the way of the head of French creek, and here I met Giach-ſo-touch: or, as it is commonly called, Giah-futher, with ſome of the young people. They told me they were coming to Pittſburgh to a treaty, being in want of breech-clouts and leggins; with them I came down the Alleghany.

"My ſufferings in trapping made me think if ſome way could not be deviſed to get the fur of this animal, the beaver, without all this trouble. I would propoſe the calling them to a treaty, and ſee whether they would not conſent, yearly, to deliver up a ſufficient number of fur of themſelves, who could be the beſt judges which could be beſt ſpared, the old, the young, or the middle-aged. It is a pity to take the lives of the induſtrious, when the indolent might as well go. It might be ſaid they would not be bound by the treaty, or ſend in at proper times the deciminations from the different tribes, that a quantity of fur might be collected. But, in anſwer to this, do we not ſee that the wiſdom of the United States have expended great ſums in treaty with the ſavages, who are under leſs regular government than the beaver. You will ſee that when amongſt the fur tribe, command is given to cut down a tree, all are engaged. They pay a perfect obedience to their chiefs. The Chippoos, the Potowatomes, the Chippawas, and other nations of ſavages, that are under no ſubjection to government, yet ever ſince the treaties at the Miami and M'Intoſh, have ſcarcely ever gone to war, except now and then when it ſuited them, and have not killed above five and forty ſince the laſt ſpring. How then can there be any doubt that the beaver, which is a reaſonable creature compared with them, will not pay regard to treaties. I could wiſh to ſee the experiment made."

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing Office in Pittſburgh; - --Price Half a Dollar.

AN ORATION, to commemorate the Independence of the United States of North America, delivered by major W. Jackſon, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

ON Monday the 16th inſtant, there will be opened a New FERRY, by the ſubſcriber, from his new houſe on the Waſhington ſide of the river, to Rory Fraſer's on the oppoſite ſide in the town of Pittſburgh. The utility of this to the public is ſo apparent, that he has no doubt of their approbation and encouragement, more eſpecially, as he intends in the execution of this plan, to reduce the ferry rates from 4d to 3d for man, horſe or horſe load; and he hereby pledges himſelf to reduce the rates ſtill more, provided that he finds, upon trial, that it can be done with ſafety.

A commodious houſe is now fitting up as a Tavern, where the beſt uſage and genteel accommodation will be at the ſervice of the public, particularly thoſe friends who reſide in Waſhington county, and as ſoon as poſſible convenient ſtabling; under the management of Mr. George Mitchell, or ſome other fit perſon, who will be careful to give ready and diligent attendance in ſending paſſengers acroſs without loſs of time, and alſo to provide careful and obliging boatmen, and good ſufficient boats.

The idea held up by ſome of excluſive privilege to ferrying, being already veſted in ſome individuals, is ſo abſurd, that the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf the public will give no attention to it, it would be utterly repugnant to the liberty of this ſtate, in the ſtruggle for which ſo many brave and virtuous citizens ſuffered. He hopes the aſſembly of Pennſylvania, who are the guardians of that liberty, will never give any citizen ſuch priviledge as will become a tax upon the public; in his humble opinion they could not do ſo without infringing the conſtitution.

He requeſts the encouragement of the public no longer than he continues to deſerve it by doing every thing in his power for their accommodation.

The ferry will open, free to all foot paſſengers, every Sabbath, when there is divine ſervice in Pittſburgh, from the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 at noon, and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon, ſo that every perſon may have it in their power of attending on public worſhip who reſide in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh in Waſhington county.

Pittſburgh, October 12, 1786. HUGH ROSS.

TO be leaſed, ſeveral valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. One tract ſituate on the Alleghany river, known by the name of Chartier's landing; two tracts near the confluence of the Kiſkiminetas and Alleghany rivers: two tracts on the waters of Crooked Creek; one tract on the waters of Beaver run, about eight miles from Hanna's-town, and one tract on Black-lick creek, oppoſite Mr. Bracken's mill. Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of any of the above tracts of land, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, who is fully authoriſed to leaſe the ſame.

JOHN FINLEY.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 11, 1786.

THIRTY dollars reward. Deſerted, September 6, 1786, from Little Beaver, on the Ohio, David Jones, ſergeant, 5 feet 8 inches high, twenty-ſix years of age, light hair, grey eyes, well proportioned, ſays he was born in England, his place of reſidence Connecticut. He is a temperate, decent looking man: at the time he deſerted he ſtole a valuable mare, ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſon ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN MERCER, capt. 1ſt A. regt. in the ſervice of the United States.

Fort M'Intoſh, Oct. 6, 1786.

N. B. As there are ſome peculiar inſtances of raſcality in this man's conduct, the ſeveral printers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.

EIGHT dollars reward. Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living upon Potato garden run, a dark bay horſe, 11 years old, blind of the right eye, has a mark cauſed by packing, and hip ſhot on the ſame ſide, branded with a ſingle F on the near ſhoulder; he is about 15 hands high, trots and paces, a bell of middling ſize hung upon him with a leather ſtrap, has a large main and tail, the former inclines to the right ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him home, or ſecures him any where in the county ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. W. FLANEGEN

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

ALL persons who have open accounts with the subscribers are hereby requested to produce them for settlement: and such as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in suit. As they wish to decline business here, the remaining part of their goods will be sold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. GRENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2d, 1786.

THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
Now in the Press, and will be published in convenient time.

THE observations of Rittenhouse, Ewing and Elliott at their Observatory at the end of Mason and Dixon's line, have enabled us to give the places and appearances of the heavenly bodies in the meridian of this western country with exactness. The weather it will not be in our power to determine with great certainty this year, as no account of the seasons has been yet regularly taken to the west of the mountains by hydrometer, barometer, or thermometer: However, we shall still be nearer the truth than the Almanacs published elsewhere.

Six Pounds Reward.

WAS stolen on the 20th instant from the subscribers living on Chartiers, by two men of the names of John and Robert Turner, sundry articles too tedious to enumerate. The said fellows were apprehended, and the goods stolen recovered, but they made their escape on the 22d and 23d inst. the wife and child of the former accompanying them; she is a small woman of a fair complexion. The said John Turner is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, slim made, dark complexion and down look, had on a pair of linen trowsers, &c. The other rather the tallest, and chunky made, had on a grey coat broke at the elbows, has a sore upon the top of his right foot. Whoever secures the above named fellows so that they be brought to justice, shall receive Three Pounds for either, or the above reward for both.

JOHN PARK.
Sept. 28. JOHN WALKER.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1786.

MATHEW M'CONNELL, *at his office on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black-Horse alley, buys and sells the various kinds of Continental and State* CERTIFICATES, *different emissions of* OLD PAPER MONEY *and* FACILITIES: *also,* HOUSES, LOTS *and* LANDS: *receives applications for lending and borrowing* MONEY, *&c. And negociates every kind of business, for the usual and customary commissions.*

All applications and orders will be carefully executed whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land-office, or to receive interest at the continental loan-office or state treasury.

People residing in any part of this, or of the United States, may, by sending written orders, have their business transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

The subscriber having declined all other business, will devote his whole time and attention to the duties aforesaid, and pledges himself to do every thing in his power to render his office and services as useful as possible to all who may please to call upon him.

It is requested, that all orders for disposal of real estates, may be reduced to writing (accompanied with authentic draughts of survey) setting forth the description and terms, of which an entry will be made in register books kept for that purpose.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY a negro Man named WILL, and a negro Wench named SUE, about the 2d of October last; the negro man is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a spare, thin fellow, he talks but bad English, the middle finger of the right hand is off at the tip end, occasioned by the frost; the wench about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a large scar upon the back of one of her legs, just above her ankle, her cloathing linsey and many other things. Whoever secures the said negroes, so that their masters may get them again shall receive the above reward, paid by us,

SAMUEL MAGRUDER.
DANIEL DINGLE.

Frederick County, State of Maryland,
September 10, 1786.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery in and for the said state, the honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esquire, and the honorable Jacob Rush, Esquire, justices of the said supreme court, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of July last, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, at the town of Washington, for the county of Washington, on Monday the twenty-third day of October next.

Notice is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners and constables within the county of Washington, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Washington the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and in the eleventh year of American Independence.

JAMES MARSHEL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WANTED,

A Sober, Industrious Man, who

understands managing a Saw Mill, to whom good encouragement will be given by

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21. ISAAC CRAIG.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to those of his friends who have been pleased to honor his house with their company, and hopes for a continuance of their favor, and the public in general, having provided every necessary convenience for the accommodation of man and horse. As the Pittsburgh races will soon commence, he thinks it a duty incumbent on him to acquaint such of his friends who mean to attend that polite amusement, that no endeavours shall be wanting on his part which may tend to their satisfaction.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20. JOHN GIBSON.

WHEREAS the subscriber has established a Boat which performs a trip from his landing to Pittsburgh, once a week, and purposes carrying loading at 4d. per cwt. Said landing is within two and a half miles of Wickerham's saw and grist mill, within two and a half miles of Magner's saw mill, and within two miles of Bradford's grist mill, which will be finished this fall; and the best roads on the west side of the Laurel Hill, also the most convenient way of transporting goods from the town of Pittsburgh to the town of Washington, and the best road in the country; and convenient to a neighbourhood of very able farmers, where there may be large quantities of grain purchased, and laid in the mills with little trouble and expence. Said landing is also within two miles of the Cross-roads leading from Red stone old fort to Pittsburgh, from Hanna's town to Washington town, and from Red stone old fort to Robinson's run; said roads all intersect at captain John Wall's. It is evident that there is no speedier way of transporting any country produce or merchandize from Washington town to Pittsburgh, or from the latter to the former, than by said boat. Said boat is also the most speedy and sure way of transporting the Pittsburgh Gazette to the subscribers on Youghiogany, Peter's creek, Mingo creek and Pigeon creek. The subscriber also purposes, by the assistance of his neighbours, to erect at his landing a large store house for the reception of country produce, &c. for the public good.

Bell-Mont, August 30. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnership of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having dissolved the 1st instant; all persons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earnestly requested to settle the same with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittsburgh; who are fully authorised and empowered to receive and discharge them; and all Persons who have Claims against the said CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are desired to apply for settlement as aforesaid.

Their Country Customers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in discharge of their Debts at the Cash Price, if delivered on or before the 1st day of October next; and all Accounts that are not discharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect of Persons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that such disagreeable measures will be avoided.

The Subscribers purpose Opening a

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Pittsburgh, on the 16th of October next, in Water-street, two doors above Market-street.

IT may be necessary to inform those at a distance, who, travelling this way, may wish to be well accommodated: having the advantage of a convenient building with a number of apartments & separate lodging rooms, with proper furniture, it will be in our power to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their company. We will endeavour at all times to be provided with the best liquors, and with good water, having a well in our yard, and not being under the necessity of sending for water at a distance. Our stable is good, and we shall be provided to take the best care of horses, well knowing this to be a point not less material to a traveller than the accommodation of himself.

Sept. 15, 1786. A. & J. TANNEHILL.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Philadelphia, August 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th section of an act of general assembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of distributing "the donation lands promised to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the said "lots, shall commence on the 1st day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "instant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. sec'ry.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittsburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber some time in April last, a bay MARE, three years old, neither docked or branded, a small star in her forehead, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Dickinson township, Washington county, Sept. 30, 1786. ROBERT M'KEE.

JOSEPH CHESTER,
BOAT BUILDER,

OPPOSITE the mouth of Little Redstone, nine miles below Big Redstone, makes all kinds of keel and other boats, in the most improved manner, and at the shortest notice. His price is from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per foot, he finding every thing. He hopes by his attention to the commands of those who may please to favor him with their business, to merit the continuance of their employment. Sept. 29.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 8th instant, living near to Colonel Cook's, in Fayette county, Springfield township, a Black HORSE, about 16 hands high, has no brand or ear mark, paces, but rather inclines to trot, his mane lately trimmed, two small white spots on the off side of his back, the one large than the other, a small lump on his back, near the hind part of the saddle, was in good order when taken away; he stands on little ground, and has a switch tail. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and for the horse Four Dollars and reasonable charges paid by

Sept. 16. JOSEPH PATTON.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOSEPH HALL, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 1 5/6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

his ſon, who was born ſince their laſt meeting, whom he recommended to them.

"It is an additional circumſtance equally dear and pleaſing to me, that I can preſent to you a child, who on many accounts may be called your own. You witneſſed his birth--you ſhall now judge by the progreſs he has made, what hopes you have to entertain of him. I conſider it as a fortunate event, that the firſt thing that will ſtrike his eyes, is the moſt likely to inflame his heart with the higheſt ſentiments. When he feels the harmony that ſubſiſts between a free people, but ſubmitted to the laws, and a ſovereign limited to the laws, but powerful: ſuch an example will fill his mind with the higheſt veneration for the conſtitution and eſteem for the nation; and whilſt fortune and his birth ſet him above ſo many, I will have him to learn from his moſt tender years, what value he ought to ſet on a free people, and that if Providence ſhould call him to the thrown of Sweden, his only care muſt be to forward the happineſs of his ſubjects. It is for this unalterable purpoſe that he is daily taught the actions of his predeceſſor, the great monarch of Sweden; but when he ſhall know the value of the people over whom he is to reign in his turn, then thoſe ſtriking examples will make a lively and laſting impreſſion on his mind---then ſhall my wiſhes and your hopes be crowned. May the favor of the Almighty aſſiſt you in your debates; as to the reſt, you may all in general, and each of you in particular, rely at all times on my royal favor."

One object, which is propoſed to be enacted in the diet, is to change the puniſhment of death for the murder of infants to perpetual impriſonment; and that the criminal ſhould be publicly whipped every year on the day on which the crime was perpetrated.

Another is to commute the diviſion of landed property for money, at a certain valuation, for the younger children of people of landed property; as the law ſuits that aroſe between families for ſucceſſion, gave riſe to a great deal of confuſion; the eſtate is to remain veſted entire in the eldeſt ſon on theſe conditions.

A third is to authoriſe the king to take money from the bank of Sweden, to form a magazine for corn, to remedy the ill effects of the famine.

The fourth is to enable the king to take a farther ſum from the bank for repairing ſome metal mines that are overflown with water.

The two laſt of theſe, it is apprehended, the ſtates will not agree to.

The 14th inſtant the convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, aſſembled in Chriſt church, in this city, and proceeded to the election of a biſhop for the Epiſcopal church of this ſtate, when the reverend William White, D. D. rector of the united churches of Chriſt church and St. Peters, in this city, was unanimouſly and duly choſen.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1786.

SIR,

INCLOSED is a letter from the board of treaſury, with an act of Congreſs of the 5th inſtant. You will ſee the neceſſity of appointing ſome perſon to adjuſt this account, if ſuch appointment has not already taken place.

I am, ſir, with great regard,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES BIDDLE, V. P.

The hon. T. Mifflin, ſpeaker of the general aſſembly.

Incloſing a letter from the board of treaſury, informing, that they had appointed the comptroller of the treaſury on the part of the United States, in purſuance of the following act of Congreſs, and wiſhing that ſome perſon may be appointed on the part of Pennſylvania, during the preſent ſitting of the houſe of aſſembly.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 5, 1786.

On report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred the memorial of R. Morris, late ſuperintendent of the finances of the United States, of 23d September, 1785.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and are hereby authoriſed to appoint either the comptroller of the treaſury, or ſuch other ſuitable perſon as they may think proper, to adjuſt on the part of the United States with any perſon duly authoriſed on the part of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the quantity of ſpecific ſupplies for which that ſtate ſhould obtain credit, by commuting the caſh received from their agent, and expended for the general ſervice of the United States, into the ſpecific ſupplies required; in order that the account of that ſtate for ſuch ſupplies may be finally adjuſted.

CHARLES THOMSON.

Carliſle, Oct. 4. We hear that Dr. Benjamin Ruſh has procured for Dickinſon college, a variety of philoſophical inſtruments, viz. a large teleſcope, a ſolar microſcope, a camera obſcura upon a new conſtruction, a complete electrical apparatus, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, October 21.

The United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the 4th of Auguſt, on a report of the ſecretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 21ſt July, together with the proceedings and report of the court of enquiry, held purſuant to the reſolution of the 27th March, 1786:

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct major Wyllis to be releaſed from his arreſt.

By intelligence from Albany, we are informed that an expedition is vigorouſly proſecuting by the ſtate of Georgia againſt the Creek and Cherokee Indian nations, with a very formidable body of men, under the command of general Elbert, and that Dr. James Lander is appointed director general to the army, John Apling, eſquire, quarter maſter general, and colonel Lepier, adjutant general.

The following gentlemen are appointed to repreſent the county of Fayette in the general aſſembly and council of this ſtate, for the enſuing year, viz.

ASSEMBLY.

Theophilus Phillips
John Gilcreeſt

COUNCIL.

John Smilie

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

September 18, 1786.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Pinckney, Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Harriſon, to whom was referred a letter of the 13th from the board of treaſury, together with a letter from the commiſſioner of the loan office in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and act of the legiſlature of that ſtate, having reported.

"That it appears from theſe communications the legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, by an act paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, have made the paper currency of that ſtate receivable on all arrears of taxes due to the United States; that as this explanation of the law of the ſtate relative to the late requiſitions of Congreſs entirely defeats the intentions of thoſe acts, the commiſſioner of the loan office has ſuſpended the iſſue of indents in that ſtate on the requiſition of the 27th of September, 1783, until he ſhould receive directions of the board of treaſury on that ſubject. The board farther remark, that the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey have alſo made their paper currency receivable on the arrears of taxes due on requiſition of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784. On this ſtatement the committee obſerve, that as the requiſitions of Congreſs are calculated for the purpoſe of requiring from the ſtates a ſufficient ſum for the payment of the intereſt due on the foreign and domeſtic debt and the maintainance of the civil department, no deviation can be admitted from the mode of payment therein eſtabliſhed without expoſing the funds of the United States to great loſs and inconvenience, particularly as the diſcharge of the intereſt due on the foreign debt and the maintainance of the civil government muſt altogether depend upon the payments that are made into the federal treaſury in ſpecie. That to admit the receipt of bills of credit iſſued under the authority of an individual ſtate in diſcharge of their ſpecie proportion of a requiſition would defeat its object, as the ſaid bills do not circulate out of the limits of the ſtate in which they are emitted, and becauſe a paper medium of any ſtate, however well funded, cannot either in the extenſiveneſs of its circulation, or in the courſe of its exchange be equally valuable with gold or ſilver------That if the bills of credit of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and New-Jerſey were to be received from thoſe ſtates in diſcharge of federal taxes, upon the principles of equal juſtice----bills emitted by any other ſtate muſt be received from them alſo in payment of their proportions, and thereby, inſtead of the requiſitions yielding a ſum in annual money, nothing but paper would be brought into the federal treaſury, which would be wholly inapplicable to the payment of any part of the intereſt or principal of the foreign debt or the maintainance of the government of the United States----That as the conſequences of the precedents which have been eſtabliſhed by the ſtates above mentioned are dangerous to the intereſts of the union, the committee conceive it neceſſary for Congreſs to expreſs their ſenſe upon the ſubject:" whereupon

Reſolved, That as the annual requiſitions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, are made by them in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and for the neceſſary purpoſes of government, the ſame are obligatory on the ſtates as ſuch, and ought to be diſcharged by them in the manner by the ſaid requiſition, and no other.

Reſolved, That as the payment of the intereſt and ſuch parts of the principal of the foreign debt of the United States as are included in any of the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the maintainance of the federal government cannot be provided for but by payments in ſpecie into the federal treaſury of the ſums reſpectively required of the ſtates therein, no payments, either in bills of credit or in any other mode than thoſe pointed out by the ſaid requiſitions can or ought to be admitted in diſcharge of the ſame.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury tranſmit a copy of the above reſolutions to each ſtate, and iſſue inſtructions to the reſpective loan officers conformable thereto.

A diſtreſſed Citizen of the Weſtern Country begging for Information.

MY good friends and countrymen give me leave to inform you, that the poverty of my parents, together with my own negligence, put it out of my power to inform my mind in ſubjects of importance as much as I could now ſincerely wiſh I had done; it gives me much pain, when I happen to be in company and hear the literati talk of the phenomena, as they call it, of the celeſtial bodies; theſe I can ſee in part, and have learned by experience to tell from the appearance of the ſun and moon whether we will have dry or rainy weather. Upon this ſubject I am as well informed as the moſt of my neighbours; but there is Willy Realy who never ceaſes talking about immortality and about the immortality of the ſoul, and on this ſubject I am much at a loſs, and would wiſh, with all my heart and ſoul, to have ſome information on the ſubject. I cannot prove it from the evidence of ſenſe, it does not admit of demonſtration by the wit of man; it cannot be ſupported by the teſtimony of experience, and indeed, if you believe me, I am much perplexed about it; how then is it poſſible, as I am told, that the generality of mankind, however they may differ in other matters, are generally agreed in this? God knows the difference that happened the other day between my neighbour Tommy Cur and Jemmy Snap about running the lines of their plantations, and tho' they jarred ſo much about their lines, yet they ſwore roundly by their immortal ſouls, and ſeemed to be agreed to in that point. I heartily wiſh, therefore, my friends about Waſhington and Pittſburgh would quit their writing about drinking of blankets and leggins, and alſo about the conveniency and inconveniency of padlocks and all ſuch ſmutty talks, and give us a diſſertation upon the immortality of the ſoul. I think it would be more ſatisfying to the public, and will for ever oblige your friend and ſervant,

JOHNNY HONEYCOMB.

TEN dollars reward. Stolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, about four miles from Chambersburgh, on the night of the 20th Auguſt laſt, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, about 15 hands high, trots well, carries lofty, a ſtar in her forehead, black main and tail, her main hangs on both ſides of her neck one of her fore hoofs ſplit. She is marked on one ſide with the chains, and I think on both, left a young colt at home. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the owner have his mare, ſhall have the above reward, for the mare only eight dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by ALBERT TORRENCE, or James Torrence in Waſhington county, three miles from Pittſburgh. Oct. 21

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, on the waters of ten mile creek, two miles from Camp's mill, and ſix from Waſhington, a plantation containing four hundred acres, of which 80 is clear, and under good fence, ten acres made into meadow, a dwelling houſe, 30 by 20, with a double ſtone chimney, two rooms on a floor, a double barn, kitchen and a weaver's ſhop, with other out houſes. There is a patent for the ſame. TIMOTHY RYAN.
Oct. 21.

ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG ſpendthrift having got an immenſe fortune by the death of his father, a rich old miſer, was one day going to London in his coach, when finding the coachman driving very ſlow, called out and told him if he did not drive faſter he would ſend him to HELL. "If you do, ſir," ſays the coachman, "I'll tell your father how you ſquander away his eſtate."

Anecdote of G. Faulkner and Dr. Johnſon.

GEORGE ſaid, that England had drained Ireland of fifty thouſand pounds in ſpecie annually, for fifty years. "How ſo, ſir? (ſaid doctor Johnſon) you muſt have a very great trade." "No trade." "Very rich mines?" "No mines."-----"From whence then does all this money come?----"Come! Why out of the blood and bowels of the poor people of Ireland."

BEN. J[illegible] acqua[illegible] quor; and [illegible] man replied [illegible] muſic. *[illegible] have drank t[illegible]*

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing Office in Pittſburgh; - Price Half a Dollar.

AN ORATION, to commemorate the Independence of the United States of North America, delivered by major W. Jackſon, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

ON Monday the 16th inſtant, there will be opened a New FERRY, by the ſubſcriber, from his new houſe on the Waſhington ſide of the river, to Robert Fraſer's on the oppoſite ſide in the town of Pittſburgh. The utility of this to the public is ſo apparent, that he has no doubt of their approbation and encouragement, more eſpecially, as he intends in the execution of this plan, to reduce the ferry rates from 4d to 3d for man, horſe or horſe load; and he hereby pledges himſelf to reduce the rates ſtill more, provided that he finds, upon trial, that it can be done with ſafety.

A commodious houſe is now fitting up as a Tavern, where the beſt uſage and genteel accommodation will be at the ſervice of the public, particularly thoſe friends who reſide in Waſhington county, and as ſoon as poſſible convenient ſtabling; under the management of Mr. George Mitchell, or ſome other fit perſon, who will be careful to give ready and diligent attendance in ſending paſſengers acroſs without loſs of time, and alſo to provide careful and obliging boatmen, and good ſufficient boats.

The idea held up by ſome of excluſive privilege to ferrying, being already veſted in ſome individuals, is ſo abſurd, that the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf the public will give no attention to it, it would be utterly repugnant to the liberty of this ſtate, in the ſtruggle for which ſo many brave and virtuous citizens ſuffered. He hopes the aſſembly of Pennſylvania, who are the guardians of that liberty, will never give any citizen ſuch priviledge as will become a tax upon the public; in his humble opinion they could not do ſo without infringing the conſtitution.

He requeſts the encouragement of the public no longer than he continues to deſerve it by doing every thing in his power for their accommodation.

The ferry will open, free to all foot paſſengers, every Sabbath, when there is divine ſervice in Pittſburgh, from the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 at noon, and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon, ſo that every perſon may have it in their power of attending on public worſhip who reſide in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh in Waſhington county.

Pittſburgh, October 12, 1786. HUGH ROSS.

TO be leaſed, ſeveral valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. One tract ſituate on the Alleghany river, known by the name of Chartier's landing; two tracts near the confluence of the Kiſkiminetas and Alleghany rivers: two tracts on the waters of Crooked Creek; one tract on the waters of Beaver run, about eight miles from Hanna's-town, and one tract on Black-lick creek, oppoſite Mr. Bracken's milll. Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of any of the above tracts of land, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, who is fully authoriſed to leaſe the ſame. JOHN FINLEY.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 11, 1786.

THIRTY dollars reward. Deſerted, September 6, 1786, from Little Beaver, on the Ohio, David Jones, ſergeant, 5 feet 8 inches high, twenty-ſix years of age, light hair, grey eyes, well proportioned, ſays he was born in England, his place of reſidence Connecticut. He is a temperate, decent looking man: at the time he deſerted he ſtole a valuable mare, ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſon ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN MERCER, capt. 1ſt A. regt. in the ſervice of the United States.

Fort M'Intoſh, Oct. 6, 1786.

N.B. As there are ſome peculiar inſtances of raſcality in this man's conduct, the ſeveral printers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.

EIGHT dollars reward. Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living upon Potato garden run, a dark bay horſe, 11 years old, blind of the right eye, has a mark cauſed by packing, and hip ſhot on the ſame ſide, branded with a ſingle F on the near ſhoulder; he is about 15 hands high, trots and paces, a bell of midling ſize hung upon him with a leather ſtrap, has a large main and tail, the former inclines to the right ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him home, or ſecures him any where in the county ſo that the owner may get him again ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. W. FLANEGEN.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittſburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnerſhip of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant; all perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to ſettle the ſame with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittſburgh; who are fully authoriſed and empowered to receive and diſcharge them; and all Perſons who have Claims againſt the ſaid CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are deſired to apply for ſettlement as aforeſaid.

Their Country Cuſtomers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in diſcharge of their Debts at the Caſh Price, if delivered on or before the 1ſt day of October next; and all Accounts that are not diſcharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect of Perſons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that ſuch diſagreeable meaſures will be avoided.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, doctor of laws, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery in and for the ſaid ſtate, the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, juſtices of the ſaid ſupreme court, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of July laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, at the town of Waſhington, for the county of Waſhington, on Monday the twenty-third day of October next.

Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners and conſtables within the county of Waſhington, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Waſhington the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, and in the eleventh year of American Independence.

JAMES MARSHEL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th ſection of an act of general aſſembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of diſtributing "the donation lands promiſed to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the ſaid "lots, ſhall commence on the 1ſt day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "inſtant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſec'ry.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, - by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

ALL perſons who have open accounts with the ſubſcribers are hereby requeſted to produce them for ſettlement; and ſuch as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in ſuit. As they wiſh to decline buſineſs here, the remaining part of their goods will be ſold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. GRENOUGH.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 2d, 1786.

THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

Now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed in convenient time.

THE obſervations of Rittenhouſe, Ewing and Ellicot at their Obſervatory at the end of Maſon and Dixon's line, have enabled us to give the places and appearances of the heavenly bodies in the meridian of this weſtern country with exactneſs. The weather it will not be in our power to determine with great certainty this year, as no account of the ſeaſons has been yet regularly taken to the weſt of the mountains by hydrometer, barometer, or thermometer: However, we ſhall ſtill be nearer the truth than the Almanacs publiſhed elſewhere.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1786.

MATHEW M'CONNELL, at his office on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black-Horſe alley, buys and ſells the various kinds of Continental and State CERTIFICATES, different emiſſions of OLD PAPER MONEY and FACILITIES: alſo, HOUSES, LOTS and LANDS: receives applications for lending and borrowing MONEY, &c. And negociates every kind of buſineſs, for the uſual and cuſtomary commiſſions.

All applications and orders will be carefully executed whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land-office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan-office or ſtate treaſury.

People reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, may, by ſending written orders, have their buſineſs tranſacted with fidelity and diſpatch.

The ſubſcriber having declined all other buſineſs, will devote his whole time and attention to the duties aforeſaid, and pledges himſelf to do every thing in his power to render his office and ſervices as uſeful as poſſible to all who may pleaſe to call upon him.

It is requeſted, that all orders for diſpoſal of real eſtates, may be reduced to writing (accompanied with authentic draughts of ſurvey) ſetting forth the deſcription and terms, of which an entry will be made in regiſter books kept for that purpoſe.

The EVENING WALK.

HOW ſweet the calm of this ſequeſter'd ſhore,
Where ebbing waters muſically roll;
And ſolitude, and ſilent eve reſtore
The philoſophic temper of the ſoul!

The ſighing gale, whoſe murmurs lull to reſt
The buſy tumult of declining day,
To ſympathetic quiet ſooths the breaſt,
And ev'ry mild emotion dies away.

Farewell the objects of diurnal care,
Your taſk be ended with the ſetting ſun;
Let all be undiſturb'd vacation here,
While o'er yon wave aſcends the peaceful moon.

What beauteous viſions o'er the ſoften'd heart
In this ſtill moment all their charms diffuſe,
Serener joys, and brighter hopes impart,
And cheer the ſoul with more than mortal views.

Her faithful memory wakens all her pow'rs,
She bids her fair ideal forms aſcend,
And quick to ev'ry gladden'd thought reſtores
The ſocial virtue and the abſent friend.

Come, dear Maria, come, and with me ſhare
The ſober pleaſures of this ſolemn ſcene;
While no rude tempeſt clouds the ruffled air,
But all, like thee, is ſmiling and ſerene.

Come, while the cool, the ſolitary hours
Each fooliſh care and giddy wiſh controul,
With all thy ſoft perſuaſion's wonted pow'rs,
Beyond the ſtars tranſport my lift'ning ſoul.

Oft, when the earth detain'd by empty ſhew,
Thy voice has taught the trifler how to riſe;
Taught her to look with ſcorn on things below,
And ſeek her better portion in the ſkies.

Come, and the ſacred eloquence repeat:
The world ſhall vaniſh at its gentle ſound,
Angelic forms ſhall viſit this retreat,
And op'ning Heav'n diffuſe its glories round.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOSEPH HALL, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 10s. per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a Square are inſerted in proportion.

mory sufficient to an ingenious mind. Is it possible that Johnny is serious when he seems astonished how the generality of mankind came to be unanimous with respect to the point in question? My dear Johnny, if you will attend to the advice of a friend! look up to the author of your existence, look up to God, and gratefully acknowledge, that the cause of this harmony is the admirable constitution which he hath given us; and that however this doctrine may have been traduced by a Sadoc or an Epicurus, still it is implanted by the hand of God in the constitution of man, and unless this be allowed, I know not what account can be given of that inward awful forboding of a future being, which seems equally to attend men of all conditions, and of all characters. This doctrine is not only received with the assent of the understanding, but it is attended also with great sensibility, with a deep impression, and serious apprehension of what awaits us beyond the grave; hence the good and pious rejoice in the prospect of a life to come, while the wicked and abandoned tremble at the thought. On the disbelief of immortality the comfort of the wicked is founded and this has often led them to use all their diligence in court the protection of so flattering a friend----a future state they dread as hell----annihilation is their only hope, and the prospect of this, while it adds tenfold darkness to the natural gloom of death, disarms God, and gives confidence to vice. This prospect, therefore, they wish to indulge, but how do they succeed? After all the artifices they can use to delude their souls and to establish peace of mind upon the ruins of their understandings: the heart will still be breaking out into acts of hostility, and natural sentiment will abundantly convince them that it scorns to be brow-beat----We are therefore divinely taught to consider ourselves as the heirs of a life to come, "it is Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man." This is the great, the precious promise which God hath made us in our nature, this is that glorious hope, which brightens up the soul into the most exalted joy.

If we borrow our ideas of God from the stupendious works of his creating hands, our souls must be overwhelmed under a sense of his supreme all-perfect nature: every thing that implies wisdom, power or goodness; every thing that is great, venerable or worthy; every thing that is expressive of majesty, constancy and order; every thing that tends to beget reverence, to encourage hope, to inspire the strongest and most ardent love, must crowd into the mind. But let us strike the future world out of our idea of the plan of Providence, and what becomes of all this existence? the brightest, the most animating ray, that ever gave light or vigor to the human heart, is extinguished in a moment; the light of God's countenance is succeeded by the gloom of darkness, and the joy of hope gives place to the stings of disappointment and the horrors of despair. How unworthy of Almighty God would this state appear to be, would we consider it as an entire plan? The good and virtuous sometimes overwhelmed in the same calamity with the most abandoned, sometimes pining away in want of those things which their worthless neighbours enjoy in plenty: sometimes labouring under those evils which they deserve to suffer who inflict them; and sometimes the innocent victims, of the most criminal abuse of power! In a word, all is dark, all is confused, all is void of wisdom, dignity, rectitude and goodness without a future state; but with the addition of this hope, all is just and good, and worthy of the God of all. Such then are the sentiments of nature concerning this doctrine, but in what wreaths of laurels does it shine when crowned with the testimony which the gospel affords?

MENTOR.

To the REPRESENTATIVES *of* WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAPPENED to be at court the day after our late election, and I was not a little surprised upon the issue thereof being made known, to hear a whisper immediately circulate amongst a certain class of people, that "the new seat of justice now appears in a tottering situation." In short, some of them did not hesitate to openly predict its speedy downfall. Upon what foundation these people do ground their opinion or build their hope, is yet a mystery to me. Whether owing to any previous intimation to this effect, thrown out by some solicitous candidate as a well-scented bait; or, whether it was merely a sally of resentment proceeding from delusive hope, or exulting joy, upon their success in the election, is equally mysterious. But, be this as it may, I am ever disposed to think favorably of public men who are possessed of public confidence, until I have sufficient cause to change my opinion.

But notwithstanding those favorable sentiments, and that some of you are possessed of my fullest confidence and warmest friendship, yet it must be acknowledged, that there is a certain bias that steals insensibly upon the mind of every man; that objects of interest, ease and convenience, connected with local attachments, have powerful and ever-ruling incentives; and that fallibility and error are the inherent properties of human nature: wherefore, I shall take the friendly liberty of suggesting a few observations upon the following subject:

It is well known that the establishment of our present seat of justice, was not a hasty, rash or inconsiderate piece of business. Almost sixteen years have elapsed since it first claimed the attention of government; it has been deliberately considered, and cautiously conducted; the sense of the people has been generally and repeatedly known by petition, remonstrance, &c. and in consequence thereof no less than four different acts of the legislature have been passed to effect and compleat its establishment. When we reflect upon the many evils which have resulted from the want of such establishment, I think we rather ought to congratulate ourselves upon the event, and rest perfectly satisfied that it is at last fixed any where nearly centrical to the body of the people. If after all this precaution and trouble which have been taken to effect so desirable an object to the county, What ought we to think of any man in a public capacity, who might hereafter, either propose or persist in any measure whatever calculated or intended to effect its removal?

Could he be considered as the guardian of our laws, the friend of his constituents, or a lover of peace and tranquility? Would not such a measure, if effected, or even attempted, speedily produce a fresh scene of disorder and trouble, and involve the country in another contest, perhaps more serious or more dangerous than many would imagine?

But let us for a moment consider some other, greater and more certain consequences which would ensue. The public money which has already been levied and expended in the present buildings, and preparations for others intended, must all be sunk in vain. The private adventurers in the town, many of whom have nearly expended their all, in buildings, &c. must likewise fall a sacrifice, and most undoubtedly another sum of money would be demanded of the county for the purpose of new erections elsewhere. Is it to be supposed, that the majority of the people who have already testified in various ways, their approbation of what is done, both by their voices and contributions, and would most firmly and unanimously oppose every measure intended to destroy it. I say, is it to be supposed that these people would calmly submit to the imposition of such additional burthens to their taxation, already grievous and insupportable? I think I am so well acquainted with their sentiments upon this subject, that I may safely venture to answer this question in the negative. Nay, I am rather inclined to believe that they would openly protest against ever granting a shilling for any such purpose; and if once compelled to protest against a public measure, it is to be feared the evil would not terminate here. When mens minds are greatly agitated, and impressed with ideas of public or private wrongs, there is no knowing to what lengths the torrent of passion and resentment may carry them; and it is more than probable they might at last enter into resolutions against obeying or submitting to any processes whatever returnable to any other place. These observations may, no doubt, be thought very surprising, and perhaps considered rather as stretches of conjecture only; but for my part I view them as reasonable consequences, naturally resulting from necessity, and therefore are not more surprising than probable. But you, gentlemen, have it now fully in your power to prevent their ever having an existance, or else to give birth, nourish and rear them to any degree of enormity you please. I conceive it to be a precarious and troublesome undertaking to attempt the disturbance of any legal establishment, especially where the ease and convenience of the people are immediately concerned: and a recent instance in a neighbouring county, fully proves the impropriety of such attempts.

The people of this country are just emerging from distress and difficulties peculiar to their local situation. The calamities of war, and the jarring of governments for many years past, have kept them in a state of the most violent agitation. These troubles and contests have happily subsided, and they are now endeavouring to deport themselves as good citizens, by a dutiful obedience to the laws, and a cheerful compliance with the demands of government, even beyond the power of their distressed circumstances. It would be cruel indeed, as well as impolitick, now to attempt any thing that might tend to disturb their peace and tranquility; and truly lamentable, as well as shameful, if our legislature should prove to be the source of fresh troubles and divisions amongst us.

Now upon a review of what is here said, and reflecting upon the cause that produced it, I am somewhat inclined to consider it myself as a very trifling subject, and an unnecessary address; I most sincerely wish it may be so, and that you may view it in the same light; but be this as it may, it can do no harm, it is the employment of a leisure hour, and it will help to fill up a space in the newspaper. I flatter myself that more worthy objects will engage the attention of our legislature, and that in future less of their time may be spent on trifling subjects and fruitless debates: as Angus Mac More lately expressed himself on this subject, "I would wish to see a great deal less said and more done." But, gentlemen, the general interests of this Western Country now claim your most serious attention and faithful exertions. The numerous distresses which threaten invasion from every quarter, require the most speedy and friendly aid. Never have we beheld a crisis that wore such a gloomy aspect as the present; even amidst the calamities of war, our drooping spirits were supported with an extensive prospect of an ample recompence through the channels of commerce, as soon as the blessings of peace might be restored. With these prospects and well grounded hopes we looked forward to a future happy period, for the enjoyment of those blessings which the Bountiful Creator has so liberally bestowed upon our country. But behold and lament our unhappy fate! our most flattering hopes suddenly blasted, and the darling object of our heart snatched from our embrace on the very moment of enjoyment. We have scarce had a moment's respite from the calamities of war, until we are likely to be plunged into another; and what is our particular misfortune, it is a war of such a nature that attributes horrors peculiar to itself, and unknown to any but the unhappy sufferers.

The period to which we are limited for securing our landed titles is nearly expired, and that important business scarcely yet commenced; nor is it in our power to accomplish it, without the allowance of a considerable additional time. Our country is drained, even to its last shilling, of the trifle of circulating cash it possessed, by a thousand different channels for its outgoing, and every avenue effectually barred against its return. Our taxes, though not great, are very grievous, because the means of discharging them are out of our power. These are only slight touches at the distresses which threaten our invasion, and are only a part of our grievances.

These, gentlemen, are objects which loudly call for your united wisdom and faithful exertions; objects well worthy of the attention of the statesman and patriot, and proper subjects for the exercise of a benevolent heart and expanded mind. Much might be said upon these important and interesting subjects, and many others respecting the present exigencies of our country, and if it is not attempted through the channel of instruction or petition by the body of the people, or some other more capable hand, perhaps some leisure hours may hereafter be employed for that purpose by

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

Brush Creek, October 25, 1786.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the lands of Brush Creek on the 14th of September last, a dark bay Gelding, 3 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, has a snip and star, scarcely perceivable, carries well, his hind feet white, a long bushy tail.---- Whoever takes up said gelding, and delivers him to Mr. John Irwin, at Brush Creek, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE COCHRAN.

October 26, 1786.

To the County Commissioners in Westmoreland.

THE subscriber is apprehensive of a mistake of the name of Samuel instead of Matthew, in your list of arrearages for tax in Fairfield Township. As I have a place in that township, and the tax for 1785, the same sum as in your list, I have paid, though in public it stands against me, and there is only five shillings and nine pence due, which you shall have the first opportunity I have of conveyance; but if you cannot wait, please to call on captain Morton or major Wilson, and they will pay this for once rather than a plantation should be sold for five shillings and nine pence. This gentlemen is only on the supposition of a mistake of the name, from your's,

MATTHEW HENDERSON.

Chartiers, Washington County,
October 23, 1786.

ANECDOTE.

A FRIBBLE being invited to supper at a lady's, burst into tears the moment supper was brought in. The lady was surprised at this sudden grief, and asked the occasion of it? "Ah! madam, (said he, sighing) occasion enough. You may remember my poor little lap-dog, that died the other day of a violent cold; and that leg of lamb and spinnage do put me in mind of my cloe sunning herself upon a gridiron, that I cannot refrain from tears."

Just Published, and to be Sold at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh; - - Price Half a Dollar.

AN ORATION, to commemorate the Independence of the United States of North America, delivered by major W. Jackson, July 4th, 1786, and published at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

ON Monday the 16th instant, there will be opened a New FERRY, by the subscriber, from his new house on the Washington side of the river, to Rory Fraser's on the opposite side in the town of Pittsburgh. The utility of this to the public is so apparent, that he has no doubt of their approbation and encouragement, more especially, as he intends in the execution of this plan, to reduce the ferry rates from 4d to 3d for man, horse or horse load; and he hereby pledges himself to reduce the rates still more, provided that he finds, upon trial, that it can be done with safety.

A commodious house is now fitting up as a Tavern, where the best usage and genteel accommodation will be at the service of the public, particularly those friends who reside in Washington county, and as soon as possible convenient stabling; under the management of Mr. George Mitchell, or some other fit person, who will be careful to give ready and diligent attendance in sending passengers across without loss of time, and also to provide careful and obliging boatmen, and good sufficient boats.

The idea held up by some of exclusive privilege to ferrying, being already vested in some individuals, is so absurd, that the subscriber flatters himself the public will give no attention to it, it would be utterly repugnant to the liberty of this state, in the struggle for which so many brave and virtuous citizens suffered. He hopes the assembly of Pennsylvania, who are the guardians of that liberty, will never give any citizen such priviledge as will become a tax upon the public; in his humble opinion they could not do so without infringing the constitution.

He requests the encouragement of the public no longer than he continues to deserve it by doing every thing in his power for their accommodation.

The ferry will open, free to all foot passengers, every Sabbath, when there is divine service in Pittsburgh, from the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 at noon, and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon, so that every person may have it in their power of attending on public worship who reside in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh in Washington county.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1786. HUGH ROSS.

TO be leased, several valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Westmoreland, viz. One tract situate on the Alleghany river, known by the name of Chartier's landing; two tracts near the confluence of the Kiskiminetas and Alleghany rivers: two tracts on the waters of Crooked Creek; one tract on the waters of Beaver run, about eight miles from Hanna's-town, and one tract on Black-lick creek, opposite Mr. Bracken's milll. Any person inclining to take a lease of any of the above tracts of land, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to lease the same. JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11, 1786.

THIRTY dollars reward. Deserted, September 6, 1786, from Little Beaver, on the Ohio, David Jones, sergeant, 5 feet 8 inches high, twenty-six years of age, light hair, grey eyes, well proportioned, says he was born in England, his place of residence Connecticut. He is a temperate, decent looking man: at the time he deserted he stole a valuable mare, saddle and bridle. Whoever secures the above described person shall have the above reward.

JOHN MERCER, capt. 1st A. regt. in the service of the United States.

Fort M'Intosh, Oct. 6, 1786.

N.B. As there are some peculiar instances of rascality in this man's conduct, the several printers are requested to insert this advertisement.

EIGHT dollars reward. Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living upon Potato garden run, a dark bay horse, 11 years old, blind of the right eye, has a mark caused by packing, and hip shot on the same side, branded with a single F on the near shoulder; he is about 15 hands high, trots and paces, a bell of midling size hung upon him with a leather strap, has a large main and tail, the former inclines to the right side. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him home, or secures him any where in the county so that the owner may get him again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. W. FLANEGEN.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.
Philadelphia, August 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th section of an act of general assembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of distributing "the donation lands promised to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the said "lots, shall commence on the 1st day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "instant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. secry.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE.

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1786.

MATHEW M'CONNELL, *at his office on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black-Horse alley, buys and sells the various kinds of Continental and State CERTIFICATES, different emissions of OLD PAPER MONEY and FACILITIES: also, HOUSES, LOTS and LANDS: receives applications for lending and borrowing MONEY, &c. And negociates every kind of business, for the usual and customary commissions.*

All applications and orders will be carefully executed whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land-office, or to receive interest at the continental loan-office or state treasury.

People residing in any part of this, or of the United States, may, by sending written orders, have their business transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

The subscriber having declined all other business, will devote his whole time and attention to the duties aforesaid, and pledges himself to do every thing in his power to render his office and services as useful as possible to all who may please to call upon him.

It is requested, that all orders for disposal of real estates, may be reduced to writing (accompanied with authentic draughts of survey) setting forth the description and terms, of which an entry will be made in register books kept for that purpose.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittsburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnership of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having dissolved the 1st instant; all persons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earnestly requested to settle the same with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittsburgh; who are fully authorised and empowered to receive and discharge them; and all Persons who have Claims against the said CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are desired to apply for settlement as aforesaid.

Their Country Customers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in discharge of their Debts at the Cash Price, if delivered on or before the 1st day of October next; and all Accounts that are not discharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect of Persons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that such disagreeable measures will be avoided.

ALL persons who have open accounts with the subscribers are hereby requested to produce them for settlement; and such as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in suit. As they wish to decline business here, the remaining part of their goods will be sold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. GRENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2d, 1786.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
Now in the Press, and will be published in convenient time.

THE observations of Rittenhouse, Ewing and Ellicot at their Observatory at the end of Mason and Dixon's line, have enabled us to give the places and appearances of the heavenly bodies in the meridian of this western country with exactness. The weather it will not be in our power to determine with great certainty this year, as no account of the seasons has been yet regularly taken to the west of the mountains by hydrometer, barometer, or thermometer: However, we shall still be nearer the truth than the Almanacs published elsewhere.

TO be sold by the subscriber living in Washington county, on the waters of ten mile creek, two miles from Camp's mill, and six from Washington, a plantation containing four hundred acres, of which 80 is clear, and under good fence, ten acres made into meadow, a dwelling house, 30 by 20, with a double stone chimney, two rooms on a floor, a double barn, kitchen and a weaver's shop, with other out houses. There is a patent for the same. TIMOTHY RYAN.

Oct. 21.

TEN dollars reward. Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber living in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, about four miles from Chamber's burgh, on the night of the 20th August last, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, about 15 hands high, trots well, carries lofty, a star in her forehead, black main and tail, her main hangs on both sides of her neck one of her fore hoofs split. She is marked on one side with the chains, and I think on both, left a young colt at home. Whoever takes up said mare and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice and the owner have his mare, shall have the above reward, for the mare only eight dollars and reasonable charges, paid by ALBERT TORRENCE, or James Torrence in Washington county, three miles from Pittsburgh. Oct. 21.

ARRIA TO PÆTUS.

I.

GRIEVE not, my Pætus, for that fate
Affection would divide;
Our love shall bliss unhop'd create,
And fate itself deride.
Fear not, because a tyrant's arm
Suspends the threaten'd blow;
Love gives e'en death a power to charm,
Which none but lovers know.

II.

Banish'd the body far may be
Reluctant; but the soul,
What law can banish? what decree
Subject it to controul?
Distance, that object may displace
The lover holds most dear;
But love o'er-leaps all time and space,
And brings that object near.

III.

Death may our hearts divide a while,
In seeming sleep to lie:
But love on death himself can smile,
For love can never die:
The pow'r of time and fate combin'd,
It rises far above;
For, if immortal be the mind,
Immortal must be love.

ANECDOTE.

A FELLOW hearing the drums beat up for volunteers for France, in the expedition against the Dutch, imagined himself valiant enough, and thereupon listed. When he returned, his friends asked what exploits he did there? He answered, "that he cut off one of the enemies legs;" and being told, it had been more honorable and manly to have cut off his head, *Oh*, says he, *you must know his head was off before.*

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